

Lehman Moves in Senate To Oust McCarthy From 2 Posts

Daily Worker

Reentered as second class matter Oct. 22, 1947, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879

Vol. XXXI, No. 121
(8 Pages)

New York, Friday, June 18, 1954
Price 10 Cents

Record U. S. Chess Audience Sees Soviet Players Take Lead

By BEN LEVINE

World chess history was made Wednesday night at the Hotel Roosevelt, before what was probably the largest chess audience ever gathered in the U. S. When the playing was over at 1:20 a.m. Thursday, four of the visiting Russian team of eight had won their first games from the American chess masters, two games were drawn, and two were adjourned. The two were to be finished as this paper went to press last night.

The next round will be held tomorrow (Saturday) starting at 7:30 p.m.

Every seat in the hotel ballroom was filled, and the crowd, estimated at over 1,000, overflowed to the balcony as the event was launched with short speeches by the American sponsors and by a spokesman for the visiting Soviet team.

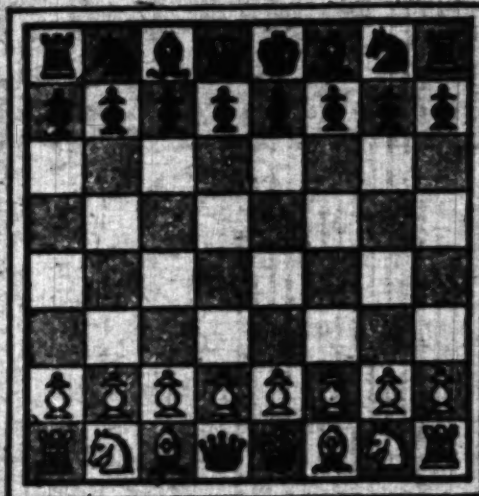
Harold M. Phillips, president of the U. S. Chess Federation, was greeted with warm applause when he pointed out that such friendly competition would help to relieve

world tension, and expressed the hope that some day all world problems could be settled "across the table." The audience expressed its delight further when Bernard Baruch, adviser to many Presidents, made a short speech from the stage and shook hands with Vassily Smyslov, the number one man of the Soviet team.

A surprise event was the presentation of a silver and enamel vase from the Soviet visitors to the American team, as a memento of this "strengthening of the cultural ties between our two countries."

The games were recorded on eight large chessboards on the wall back of the stage, where hung large American and Soviet flags, while the eight tables on the stage itself were decorated by smaller flags of the two countries.

Actual playing, delayed about 15 minutes by photographing of contestants, began shortly after 8, and for more than five hours, the audience of chess enthusiasts sat watching the tussle of 16 giants, the silence interrupted every now



and then by an excited buzzing at an unexpected or a decisive move. When the buzzing threatened to turn into louder discussion, a voice on the loud speaker warned against interfering with the players' intense concentration.

In a small room back of the ballroom, four chess experts analyzed two of the games, those played between Samuel Reshevsky, the American chess champion, and Smyslov, and between Arthur (Continued on Page 6)

WASHINGTON, June 17.—Sen. Herbert H. Lehman (D-NY) charged today that Sen. Joseph McCarthy has "grossly" abused his authority as a committee chairman, and offered a resolution to strip him of such powers.

Sen. Ralph E. Flanders (R-Vt) last week had introduced a similar proposal to take two chairmanships away from McCarthy unless he purges himself of contempt of the Senate for refusing to answer a rules subcommittee's questions about his personal finances. Flanders' proposal has been referred to the Rules committee, of which McCarthy is a member.

Lehman's resolution included a detailed bill of particulars citing nine respects in which, the resolution said, McCarthy has "abused the authority" delegated him as chairman of the Senate Investigating Subcommittee and of the parent Government Operations Committee. He asked that his resolution remain "on the table," but Senate Republican leader William F. Knowland (Cal) blocked Lehman's request, and the resolution was referred immediately to the Rules Committee.

VIOLATIONS CITED

Lehman's resolution charged that McCarthy has violated the principle of separation of powers, invited "wholesale violation" of laws, including the Espionage Act, sought to "intimidate and harass" Federal officials, including "honored soldiers," and has invaded the civil liberties of U. S. citizens.

"There is no reasonable doubt. Certainly none in my mind, and I believe in that of millions of our citizens, concerning the detrimental effects which Sen. McCarthy's overall activities have had in our country," Lehman said.

The Army-McCarthy hearing went into finale today as Sen. John L. McClellan said that he understands two members of the staff of McCarthy's investigating subcom-

mittee have been denied security clearance by the Defense Department.

Roy Cohn, McCarthy's chief counsel told reporters, "the Defense Department has never refused clearance for any staff members, but admitted that 'there may be some clearances pending.'"

Ray H. Jenkins, special counsel for the hearing, said he had received a requested report from the Pentagon listing staff members who have been given Defense Department clearances and "those who do not, if there are any."

Chairman Karl E. Mundt (R-SD) scolded Army Secretary Robert T. Stevens for seeking advice from a Democratic lawyer.

Sen. Stuart Symington (D-Mo) protested that Mundt was being "extremely partisan."

Sen. Henry M. Jackson (D-Wash) read excerpts from McCarthy testimony which, he said, showed McCarthy had been attacking the Eisenhower administration.

McCarthy today, in an argument with Symington repeated he would "go before any committee the Senate sets up" to testify about his personal finances if Symington will "take the oath and testify." (Continued on Page 6)

UNVEILING SUNDAY FOR ROSENBERGS

(This edition of the Daily Worker went to press before the Chateau Gardens memorial meeting for Ethel and Julius Rosenberg. A full story will be carried Monday.)

—See Page 3

Call Mass Shop Stewards Rally Here to Combat Brownell Bills

A call for a mass shop stewards' conference to rally a protest movement against Attorney General Herbert Brownell's package of union-shackling bills was issued yesterday by the district bodies of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, and the Fur and Leather Workers.

The conference will be held at Manhattan Center, June 30, 5:30 p.m. The call was signed by James McLeish, president, and Bill Wallace, secretary, of UE District 4; and by Joseph Winogradsky, manager of the Furriers Joint Council, and Sam Burt, manager of the Fur Dressers and Dyers Joint Board.

They addressed a letter to all unions in the New York area.

Pending the conference, the call asked unions to write and wire Sen. William Langer, chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee, and Rep. Chauncey Reed, chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, protesting against the Ferguson-Reed bills which incorporate the Brownell program, and "demanding the fullest public hearings and consideration of these dangerous measures."

They also urged the unions to make known their views to Senators and members of the House, "demanding that they stop these union-busting proposals, particularly the McCarran Bill (S-23), which is already before the Senate."

In calling upon each local union to bring large delegations, the letter warns, "Remember, the union you save may be your own."

The letter, warning that the Republican administration is moving "into high gear" to put over the Brownell package, says:

"Only the most widespread and immediate pressure from all unions can halt further attacks on labor. Already a bill containing a part of Brownell's program has been reported out of committee and may be voted on in the Senate at any moment. This is the bill that was introduced by the infamous Sena-

(Continued on Page 6)

U.S. Demands Right to Search All Ships for Guatemala Arms

WASHINGTON, June 17.—The United States has asked major seafaring nations for authority to stop and search their merchant vessels on the high seas to keep arms from reaching Guatemala, officials said today. They said the U.S. request is now under study by the various nations and no replies have been received.

Officials said the U. S. already has received assurances from some countries that they will not permit any arms shipments from their ports to Guatemala.

State Department Press Officer Lincoln White told a news conference that the U. S. has been holding informal discussions with the important maritime nations "with a view to obtaining their cooperation in preventing the shipment of arms to that country (Guatemala)."

"The attitude of these countries

has been favorable," White said. "Through the cooperation of friendly countries shipments of this nature (armaments) have been prevented."

White declined to list all of the nations being consulted. But he conceded that Denmark is one.

A United Press dispatch from Copenhagen had disclosed several hours earlier that the U. S. request for ship search authority had been received by the Danish foreign office and was under study.

The British foreign office in London confirmed that Britain had

also received such a request in oral conversations between State Department officials and British diplomats in Washington.

White said he did not know whether the U. S. Navy or Coast Guard have searched any American vessels at sea on suspicion of carrying arms to Guatemala. But he said U. S. warships doubtless would stop any American vessel if it was thought necessary.

The Coast Guard said it has received no orders so far to search U. S. ships on the high seas for Guatemala-bound arms.

Secret Hearing Plot Bared at Dock Trial

—See Page 3

Coast Camp Set Up for 'War on Mexicans'

LOS ANGELES, June 17.—A wire fence stockade in a downtown city park was set up this week as Atty. Gen. Herbert Brownell's "War Against Mexicans" struck in this community with the vigor of a blitz.

Into the stockade were to be herded in days to come thousands of Mexican nationals "flushed out of business and industry jobs" by an army of immigration guards specially assigned at Brownell's order.

The Committee for Protection of Foreign Born immediately protested the blitz against Mexicans and called on all community organizations to oppose it.

"We protest setting up concentration camps for Mexican-Americans because vivid in our memory are the concentration camps for Japanese-Americans in World War II," said the committee in its message to Brownell.

"We feel that already too many federal agents are in the Mexican community harassing law-abiding, peaceful people.

"We feel that Attorney General Brownell, in his recent visit should have investigated the whole malodorous set-up of the Immigration Service here, with special emphasis on the handling of Mexican deportees," the statement concluded.

The drive against so-called Mexican "illegals" in Los Angeles city and county, directed mainly against persons employed in business establishments and industries, was part of Brownell's all-out "war" in which more than 750 agents concentrated in California and Arizona.

The army of border patrolmen, assembled from all parts of the U. S., have been equipped with jeeps, trucks, automobiles and seven aircraft for "scouting" assignment.

"Command headquarters" have been established at El Centro in the Imperial Valley under direction of Harlan B. Carter, chief of the Border Patrol.

Carter boasted: "It will be the biggest drive against illegal aliens in the whole history of the United States."

"D-Day" was set for tomorrow, but the immigration men were not waiting the formal order to strike. Preliminary roundups were reported at San Diego and all along the Mexican line to Calexico, with a total of 6,271 Mexican nationals being arrested and herded across the border at Mexicali and Nogales in the past three days.

Word came from Washington that by weekend Lt. Gen. Joseph M. Swing, former U.S. Sixth Army commander, recently named by Brownell as new Federal Commissioner of Immigration, arrived on the scene.

Los Angeles has already found grim evidence of the immigration war in the heart of the downtown community.

By arrangement with the city, Director of Immigration Herman Landon had taken over a large, wire fence - enclosed abandoned youth camp and playground in Elysian Park, on the bluffs overlooking the Los Angeles river at North Broadway.

Workmen had refurbished the wooden buildings at the camp and put toilet facilities into working order. Holes in the fence were patched and the compound made ready to receive Mexicans rounded up in the area.

1,000 AT A TIME
Director Landon said preparations were complete for confining up to 1,000 deportees at a time in the Elysian concentration center. He said persons would be held there only a short period—possibly no more than an hour or so, then would be shipped off in trucks headed for the border.

Mexican nationals who have been in the U. S. up to three years, whether they are employed or not, will be taken to the Elysian center and quickly dispatched from there, Landon said.

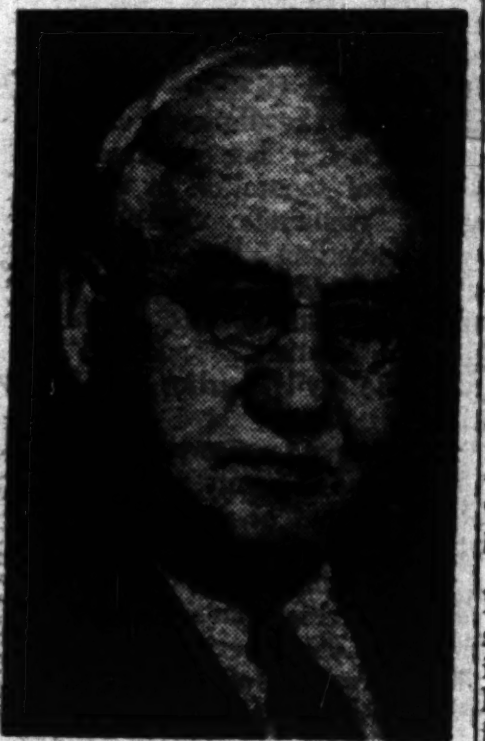
Family heads will not be sent to the compound. Nor will persons who can show more than three years' residence. These will

go instead to Terminal Island and will be handled "in the routine way," said the director.

Concerning the Los Angeles drive against Mexicans working in industrial or business pursuits—as opposed to those being rounded up in agricultural areas—the local commercial press used typical military campaign language.

"Industry will be a target for the all-out attack" said one newspaper. Another noted: "In the Elysian stockade will be imprisoned those flushed out of business and industry jobs . . . a flying squad of 75 border patrolmen, acting on intelligence gathered over many months, will sweep through factories, into skid row saloons and rooming houses and will ferret out illegal aliens."

Let Indo Throw French Out, Says Rep. Burdick



BURDICK

Daily Worker Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 17.—Rep. Usher Burdick (R-ND) today condemned intervention in Indochina, charging it would be on the side of colonialism.

Burdick said, "It is a matter of record that since 1863 France has maintained a colonial government in Indochina, and the people there have been denied the right to establish a government of their own choice."

Burdick added that "after many years of petitioning and remonstrance they (the Indochinese) revolted and started a movement to throw off the yoke of France and set up their own government."

"Dorothy Thompson, in her column in today's Washington Evening Star, charges that the French are using Hessian troops to put down a revolution in Indochina the way the British did in the American revolution.

BEN GOLD BRANDS BUTCHER MERGER STORY FABRICATION

In a letter to the International Executive Board of the International Fur and Leather Workers Union, president Ben Gold denied the reports which appeared in the N. Y. Times and other newspapers that he had negotiated with officials of the AFL Amalgamated Meatcutters and Butcher Workmen at any time concerning a merger of the two organizations.

Gold's letter said: "I have never met Brother Patrick E. Gorman, secretary-treasurer of the butchers' union. Nor do I remember ever meeting Earl W. Jimerson, president of that union. I have never discussed with them or anyone from that union anything pertaining to our organization. . . .

"I take it for granted that you know that if any of the officials of

the butchers' union or any other union would propose a merger with our organization, I would call it to your attention without delay, whether or not it had any value . . . I would not discuss merger of our union with anyone without the knowledge and consent of the Board."

Gold's letter said it was his impression that Gorman "does not favor cannibalistic raids, union-wrecking, strikebreaking and other unsavory methods and actions that degrade and weaken labor." He said also that while it was and still is his impression that "Gorman favors a united, democratic and progressive labor movement in the interest of the millions of workers and their families," he believed that the circulation of such rumors were contrary to the interests of labor.

Philco Strike in Phila. Ends With 3½% Pay Increase

PHILADELPHIA, June 17 (FP).—A 45-day strike of 8,000 radio, TV and electronic employees of Philco Corp. ended yesterday as members of the CIO International Union of Electrical Radio & Machine Workers approved a 3½ percent wage settlement.

Balloting at the main plant here showed members of the IUE Local 101 approved the settlement by a vote of 2,945 to 1,581. Two other IUE units involved in the strike, Philadelphia Local 102 and Sandusky, O., Local 701, had voted approval last Saturday.

The new contract will run until May 1, 1955. According to a Philco spokesman, the 3½ percent wage increase will mean a minimum hourly boost of about 5 cents for a few workers, 6 cents for most workers and a maximum of 8½ cents for others. Two weeks early union

of personal mishandling of funds. negotiators rejected a company proposal for a flat 5 cents across-the-board increase.

Under the old contract the average base pay was \$1.62 an hour. The settlement, won after a militantly conducted strike, also provided improved hospitalization benefits and improvements in pension benefits, details of which are to be worked out later.

The company also agreed not to deprive the strikers of seniority rights and to continue previous severance pay provisions. Management insistence on eliminating a 5 cents an hour severance pay item from the old contract had been a major factor in provoking the strike.

Transport Strike in Indianapolis Ends

INDIANAPOLIS, June 17 (FP).—Transportation rolled again this week after a 42-day strike of more than 1,000 drivers, maintenance, service and clerical employees.

Division 1070, Amalgamated Association of Street Electric Railway & Motor Coach Employees (AFL) accepted a settlement of a 4 cent hourly increase now, a 1 cent increase in November and a 3 cent hourly pension increase next January.

As part of the settlement, 45 fired maintenance workers who defied a work-or-else ultimatum during the strike won their jobs back.

Indianapolis Transit, Inc., faces a Public Service Commission inquiry about whether it can dispense with all owl service and cut other schedules 25 percent as it announced. The union abandoned 10 contract change demands to end the strike.

-briefs-

Khrushchev Urges H-Bomb Ban

MOSCOW, June 17.—Nikita S. Khrushchev, first secretary of the Soviet Communist Party, was quoted yesterday as: "Now, when we have the atomic (weapon) and the hydrogen bomb, which we created before others, we have proposed giving solemn pledges not to employ these types of weapons as a step towards, banning them completely. It is understood that we are striving for this not because we are weak, but because we are carrying out in fact a really peaceful policy in the interests of the masses of the working people."

Chilean Deputies Call Meet on Guatemala

SANTIAGO, Chile, June 17.—Members of the Chamber of Deputies announced yesterday they had invited "outstanding parliamentarians" in the Americas to a meeting to discuss the Guatemalan situation.

The meeting is scheduled to convene here July 1. Subjects to be discussed include the right of self-determination of the peoples; the right of nations to dispose freely of their raw materials and to the autonomous conduct of their international relations; the full exercise of human rights and the inviolability of individual guarantees.

Rhee Hails Dulles Breakoff of Talks

CHINHAE, South Korea, June 17.—Syngman Rhee of South Korea yesterday hailed the breaking off of the Korean peace talks at Geneva. Rhee said it was "the first time since the cease fire talks began in Panmunjom that the U.S. has led the other nations in withdrawing from a conference with the Communists."

French Land Troops in India's Territory

France was accused today of landing armed troops on disputed territory in India.

In reply, France said it had put ashore 50 policemen at Pondicherry her chief possession in India, to maintain order.

A spokesman for the Indian government charged at New Delhi that European troops believed to be foreign legionnaires landed with arms, ammunition and supplies and demanded that they be withdrawn.

Unless the troops leave immediately, the spokesman warned in his protest to the French embassy at New Delhi, India may have to take steps "to protect its interests."

St. Louis Local Of Teamsters Charges Smear

ST. LOUIS, June 17 (FP).—A Federal grand jury report attacking the internal affairs of Local 688 International Brotherhood of Teamsters (AFL) was condemned as a "smear job" by the local's secretary-treasurer, Harold Gibbons.

The teamsters official accused the jury of trying to "defeat the efforts of our union to bring decent conditions to the men and women we represent in St. Louis."

The same jury recently indicted Gibbons and Edward C. Brown, a Local 688 staff member, on charges they made false statements in union financial reports filed with the Labor Department under the Taft-Hartley act. There were no charges

People's World Has Best Sub Drive in 3 Years

"Our most successful circulation drive in three years!"

That's how the progressive west coast working-class newspaper, People's World, describes its 1954 campaign for expanding readership, which was wrapped up a couple of weeks ago.

The campaign came within 12 percent of reaching its goal of 4,000 new readers for both the daily paper and the weekend edition. Californians reached 98.6 percent of their target of 3,170 new readers, with Los Angeles and San Francisco going over the top. Oregonians obtained 81 percent of their goal of 90 new readers, while Washingtonians facing especial

ly sharp repression, lagged with only half of their goal of 700 in.

The total figure included 2,035 new subscribers and 1515 new readers on routes, for a total of 3,550 out of the 4,000 goal.

A new reader is defined as one who never took the paper before, either through sub or delivery, or who had not been receiving it for the past sixty days.

The 1,515 route deliveries include both subscribers who prefer to have the sub delivered to the home and individual readers who are not prepared to take out a sub and have been buying the

paper regularly for eight weeks or more. The bulk of the deliveries are of the weekend edition.

Close to 7,500 copies of the daily and the weekend papers are circulated through bundle each week, including routes, daily and weekend sales at mass meetings, unemployed offices, union halls, etc.

"We believe the results of the drive confirm conclusively the two major premises upon which it was launched," the paper declared in summing up the campaign. These are:

• That the outstanding resistance to McCarthyism and war has created a new spirit in

the land, that new opportunities are present to advance the cause of progress, peace and civil liberties.

• "That, as a result, far more favorable conditions exist for building and spreading our paper, and reversing the downward trend in circulation that set in with the cold war and the emergence of McCarthyism."

It concluded by declaring that "we have won a great battle in the unceasing tough fight to keep in the field against all odds, an honest, militant daily paper devoted to the interests of working people. The job now is to consolidate the victory, to expand it."

3 Editors of Anti-Chiang Paper Here Get Jail Terms

The China Daily News of New York City, only Chinese-language paper in the country which opposes Chiang Kai-shek, was fined \$25,000 yesterday and three of its editors were sentenced to prison for an alleged violation of the U.S. Trading With the Enemy Act.

Eugene Moy, 53, editor, was sentenced to two years, and Chin You Gon, 38, and Chin Hong Ming, 37, directors, were given one year each. Another director, Tom Sung, 54, was given a one-

year suspended sentence and put on probation.

The \$25,000 fine is tantamount to closing down the publication, which has waged a four year struggle against a boycott by advertisers and newsstands and readers imposed by its pro-Chiang competi-

tors with threats and violence. U.S. Judge Sylvester Ryan, who presided at the seven-day trial, convicted the paper and its editors on five counts of a 53-count indictment. Immediately after his sentence, editor Moy issued a statement charging that the conviction and sentence was a political act and a threat to freedom of the press. Moy's statement said:

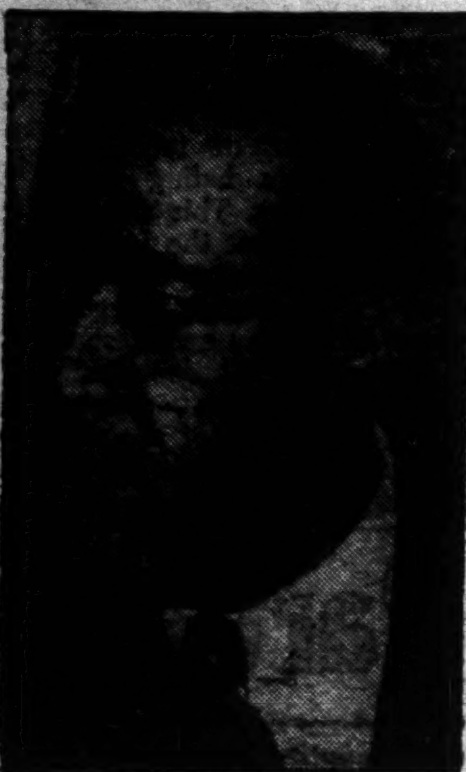
"When the indictment was obtained against the China Daily News and myself, as its editor, two years ago, I charged that the indictment was the climax of a relentless drive by the China lobby and certain forces of our American government to destroy the China Daily News because of its editorial policy.

"The China Daily News is the only Chinese-language newspaper

in the U. S. which has exposed the corruption of the Chiang Kai-shek clique and which has consistently urged peaceful solution of the problems in the Far East, and peace and understanding between the people of China and the U.S.

"The U. S. attorney in 1952 announced the indictment with front-page newspaper statements making fantastic charges against the (Continued on Page 6)

Tribute June 29 For Ben Davis



DAVIS

A tribute to Benjamin J. Davis, former New York City councilman, will be held June 29 in Harlem's United Mutual Hall, 310 Lenox Avenue, it is announced by a committee composed of Davis' friends and neighbors. The group organized as the Ben Davis Freedom Committee, said the tribute from public figures and artists would be the first step in a national campaign to win freedom for Davis, now serving a five-year prison sentence as one of the first victims of the Smith Act.

Unveiling Sunday for Rosenbergs

The unveiling of the monument erected in the memory of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg will take place Sunday, June 20, 1 p.m. at Wellwood Cemetery, Section 1, Block 5, Row J, Pinelawn, Long Island.

In the event of heavy rain the unveiling will take place the following Sunday.

Directions for reaching Wellwood Cemetery, Pinelawn, L.I.
From Manhattan: Cross Queensboro Bridge onto Queens Boulevard to Grand Central Parkway. Left on Parkway to Cross Island Parkway, turn right to Southern State Parkway. Then turn left and proceed to Wellwood Ave. (Exit 35). Turn right on Wellwood Ave. to Cemetery.
From Bronx: Triborough Bridge onto Grand Central Parkway and proceed as above. Or Whitestone Bridge onto Cross Island Parkway to Southern State Parkway, left to Wellwood Ave. (Exit 35). Turn right to Cemetery.
From Brooklyn: Belt Parkway onto Southern State Parkway to Wellwood Ave. (Exit 35). Turn right on Wellwood Ave. to Cemetery.
By Railroad: At Pennsylvania Station (33 St. and 7th Ave., Manhattan) or Atlantic Ave. (Brooklyn) take Long Island Railroad to Pinelawn, L.I. Then Wellwood Bus to Cemetery.

Gov't Rests Case In Philadelphia Smith Act Trial

PHILADELPHIA, June 17.—The government rested its case today in the Smith Act trial of nine Communist Party leaders. The trial will be resumed on July 12.

During the recess period, arguments will be presented to the court by the defense.

Secret Hearing Conspiracy Blasted At Mass Trial of Longshoremen

By HARRY RAYMOND

The Bi-State Waterfront Commission's mass trial of 143 rank and file longshoremen mounted to a climax yesterday as an attorney for one of the men charged that the commission had summoned his client to a secret hearing on the same charges of strike activity brought against the dockers in the public trial.

Howard Boehner, attorney for 18 Brooklyn longshoremen produced a telegram, signed by the Waterfront Commission's secretary William R. Engesser, to Sylvester Bruno, 1374 68th St., Brooklyn, one of the dockers charged with the "crime" of mass picketing. The telegram called on Bruno to appear at commission headquarters, 15 Park Row, yesterday, at 4:30 p.m. for questioning.

"There are apparently two hearings going on," Boehner protested to Jacob Grumet, commission trial officer, "one here in the State Office Building and one in the commission's office."

The lawyer charged the commission had acted illegally and cited the Waterfront Control Law.

Boehner moved for a mistrial. It was his third mistrial motion.

Attorneys for the commission scrambled to their feet objecting. "I don't know anything about this," shouted Bertram Sarafan, assistant commission counsel.

"I state now," Boehner continued, "Mr. Bruno will not appear at the offices of the commission at 4:30 today or at any other time."

He said that Bruno, who faces loss of his dock working permit if found guilty, came to the hearing room with the telegram seeking advice of counsel.

"I told him to stay away from the secret hearing," Boehner said.

Grumet denied the mistrial motion. He ordered Sarafan to check with the commission secretary to ascertain why Bruno had been called.

Boehner demanded that the commission's secretary be summoned at once to the witness stand to explain the behind-the-scenes hearings. Grumet denied this motion.

Boehner then asked whether the commission had adopted a policy of calling in men on trial with the aim of "getting them to testify against fellow workers. He said he would challenge it in the courts.

The commission called Joseph Burich, stevedore hiring boss on Pier 86, North River. Questioned by assistant commission counsel William Sirignano, Burich said that "no longshoremen were around" on March 5, the day the International Longshoremen's Association strike began.

Cross-examined by ILA attorney Henry Lowenberg, he said he "saw picket lines."

Q—Was there any violence?

A—No.

Q—Did the men behave themselves?

A—They did.

Sarafan returned to the room and said he had checked with commission headquarters on the Bruno telegram. He said Bruno was already under suspension on the charges for which he is being tried.

Sarafan pleaded that the com-

mission wanted to question Bruno on some personal matters and that it was "considering lifting the suspension."

Boehner again moved that Commission Secretary Engesser be called to the stand to tell the full story of the Bruno telegram. Grumet again refused.

Boehner clashed again with the commission lawyers who were seeking to squelch discussion of the secret hearings.

"There may be 400 of such hearings," Sirignano shouted.

George McLaughlin, member of ILA Local 1346 who works as the route clerk on West Manhattan Piers 14-15, was called as a witness for the commission.

He said that when men walked out on strike he joined them.

Under cross-examination, he said the men on his piers felt they were being discriminated against when the NLRB got an injunction against the ILA, but did not act to enjoin the AFL dock union which started a jurisdictional strike on the piers late in February.

Lowenberg asked if he, as an ILA man and a dock worker for 35 years, felt he was being discriminated against.

"I certainly did," McLaughlin replied.

Charges against the 143 longshoremen include picketing, membership in the rank and file strike committee, refusing to answer the work whistle, urging other dockers to strike and various forms of altercations.

The commission, set up by Gov. Dewey, is asking that the men on trial have their work permits withdrawn.

The trial continues at 11 a.m. today in the sixth floor hearing room of the State Office Building, 80 Centre St.

FDR, Jr. HAILS COURT ROLE TO END JIMCROW IN SCHOOLS

A group of speakers, led by Representative Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr., joined Wednesday night to celebrate the anti-segregation decision of the U. S. Supreme Court and to call ending jimcrow in New York.

The celebration, held in Harlem's Colored Methodist Episcopal Center, was called by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to honor Thurgood Marshall, architect of the legal campaign against segregation. CAUSE FOR REJOICING

Rep. Roosevelt described the legal end of school segregation as a "cause for rejoicing among men everywhere," and added:

"... This is also cause for rejoicing among the people who up to now have been the discriminators. For the contagion of segregation leaves at least and

Ben Gold, Paul Robeson Urge Marcantonio for Congress

A campaign to elect Vito Marcantonio to Congress was urged Wednesday by Ben Gold and Paul Robeson at a reception honoring the former congressman and his associate, Harold Cammer, for the recent defense of the head of the Fur and Leather Workers Union.

Gold, who chaired the gathering of several hundred, including officers and leaders of several unions in the city, said the best answer New York labor can give to the McCarthyites and sponsors of anti-labor legislation is to "elect Marcantonio to Congress from the 18th District."

This was greeted with applause by the audience, which largely represented groups and unions in the city that had been among the active campaigners for Marcantonio in the past.

Robeson, in his brief remarks, joined in paying tribute to Marcantonio, and in urging his return to Congress.

Marcantonio said nothing of his own candidacy, however, during his speech. He spoke mainly on the significance of the Gold case and the "new pattern" it would set in for thought-control if Gold's conviction is upheld.

A "new pattern of prosecution" based on the "opinion" of stoop-pigeons as evidence, has been developed, he warned.

"We live in a period when anybody, no matter how far removed from membership in the Communist Party, can be convicted," he declared.

Under this procedure, he stressed, "a sellout is the only security a labor leader has."

Joseph Selly, president of the American Communications Association, picturing the hysteria in

the country, said the victory of the rank and file longshoremen in New York in face of the great odds mobilized against them, should hearten labor and all progressives. "The fact that they won in face of the whole arsenal of reaction means there is a lot of hope in America," he said.

Audience Plays Concert for Korea Couple

A last-minute vindictive move from higher-up silenced the gifted young Korean pianist, Choon Cha Kwak, and her husband, Chung-soon, violinist, who were to have played in Manhattan Towers Wednesday night.

The keen disappointment of the young artists was matched by the consternation of the large audience when the announcement was made that the Musicians Union, on the technicality that the young Korean artists were not members, refused to give them the permission to play for which they had applied.

Then a voice came from the audience. Laura Duncan spoke up, "Since you cannot perform for us, WE will perform for you"—and from that moment on, artists in the audience who came to hear remained to play. These included Alan Booth, pianist; a young lady who played Beethoven; Charles Riley, tenor, and Earl Robinson.

The tribute to the young Korean artists, who face deportation into the hands of Syngman Rhee, was unique in music history.

Methodists Protest

Move to Deport Hyun

LOS ANGELES, June 16.—The impending deportation of David Hyun to South Korea is protested in a resolution sent to Attorney General Herbert Brownell by the Board of Social Study and Action, Southern California Conference of the Methodist Church.

FRANCO'S AGENTS GIVEN TOUR OF FT. MONMOUTH

FORT MONMOUTH, N. J., June 17.—Top-level representatives of Franco's army arrived yesterday on an inspection visit.

A U. S. Army spokesman said the nine Franco officers would be conducted on a tour of the base before going to Fort Hamilton, N. Y., for a similar reception.

LIPPMANN AND FALLING AMERICAN PRESTIGE

By Wm. Z. FOSTER

IT IS NOW a commonplace—the realization that the United States has become deeply hated by the masses in all parts of the world. Politicians and correspondents of every political coloration constantly remark this shocking and unwelcome fact, which sticks into their noses where they may travel. Obviously, the scores of billions of dollars that the Truman and Eisenhower governments have handed out so lavishly abroad, far from winning the United States badly-needed political friends, has only contributed to creating new hosts of enemies. This situation is a far cry indeed from the "reservoirs" of pro-American feeling that the late Wendell Willkie found all over the world.

The usual bourgeois explanation of the rising anti-American government feeling throughout the world is to blame it all on



the other fellow. United States policy is, of course, as pure as the driven snow, but the trouble is that other peoples including our closest allies, are singularly blind to this fact. Instead, they see this country as a dangerous and warlike imperialist power. Due to their selfishness and national narrowness, it is said, they fail to grasp the benign and selfless purposes of the Washington government, whose mainspring is Wall Street.

THE OTHER DAY Walter Lippmann (Herald-Tribune, June 8), stepped an inch beyond this current asinine explanation of the sharp growth of anti-American sentiment throughout the world. He argued there is a growing conviction that there is a "faction in the Administration and in Congress" (of whom Admiral Radford appears to be the most vociferous spokesman) "which is trying to entangle us in a general war." This idea, he agrees, "creates a disastrous impression for the prestige of a great power, and our prestige is, to put it mildly—not what it ought to be."

Mr. Lippmann, however, is basically incorrect in attempting to ascribe these discredited militant American war policies simply to "a faction in the Administration and in Congress." Actually they are the official policies of the Eisenhower government itself, with its program of world conquest and war. And the chief war spokesmen are Eisenhower, Knowland, Dulles, and company, with such Democratic leaders as Stevenson and Douglas, applauding the war program from the sidelines. Even more dangerous, Meany and Reuther, the heads of the two great labor federations, are also warmongers of the most militant category. It is not merely "a faction," Mr. Lippmann, that is ruining American prestige abroad by warmongering, but the government itself, with the help of its loyal Democratic opposition and of its labor bureaucratic hangers-on.

WHAT IS HAPPENING internationally is that the peoples of the world are increasingly seeing through the peace demagogues of the Wall Street rulers

in this country and they are coming to understand it for the militant war policy that it actually is. This process of mass disillusionment has been especially rapid since the Eisenhower Administration took the helm, with its repeated arrogant atomic-hydrogen ultimatums to the USSR and People's China, its desperate efforts to prevent a truce in Korea, and its present cynical attempts to torpedo the Geneva conference and to unleash a general atomic war in Asia.

The growing conflict between the peace-will of the peoples of the world and the war policies of the Wall Street government in the United States, bodes ill for the future of militant American imperialism. If, in the face of the rising world peace sentiment, the Eisenhower, Dulles, Radford, etc., dare to launch a great war in Asia, which is precisely what they are striving to do, the eventual consequences to them and their capitalist system will be disastrous, both militarily and politically.

Lippmann is greatly worried

over the world-wide decline of American peace prestige; but what does he propose as a remedy? He wants to step up this country's war preparations. He says, "An increase of 10 percent in the military appropriations will have a more salutary effect on the balance of power and on the prestige of this country than a whole collection of speeches and press conferences by admirals, senators, and administration spokesmen."

This is sheer madness. At a time when the peoples of the world—who want disarmament and peace—are more and more protesting against the super-militancy of United States, Lippmann wants, to win back their good will by increasing the very American militarism which they are hating more deeply every day. This absurdity is the best that the leading bourgeois ideologist in this country has to offer. It just goes to show how crazy and desperate capitalism—specifically American imperialism—can become in the period of the general decline and crisis of the world capitalist system.

Draft Program the Communist Party Basis for United Action on Crisis

By G. A. (New Jersey)

SERIOUS and intense problems face the American people. Among these the growing fear of a major economic depression, next to the danger of a hydrogen bomb war, is uppermost in their minds. The appearance of the Communist Party's draft program at this critical juncture in the history of the American people, clears the air of the verbiage and polyanthous statements of the bourgeois ideologists and provides the answers to the basic desires of the American people. It is therefore incumbent upon us that we do not treat this document in a casual manner but give it the most profound thought, test it in the crucible of workingclass struggles, and hammer it into a sharp pointed weapon of struggle.

In my opinion, we have now reached a point of beginning to enter into the declining phase of this particular economic cycle. This is within the framework of the general decline of capitalism. The downward phase will no more proceed in a smooth way than did the upward phase. What we are concerned with is the basic trend which is downward. There is nothing that can be done by any capitalist force in power outside of a major war to change this basic course. All of their measures can at the most slow down or slightly change the curve but cannot change its basic direction.

We must not be misled by seasonal factors which may appear from month to month such as during the months of April and May 1954. While the general decline has not definitely set in, we have not as yet reached the acute phase of the crisis.

THE BASIC REASON given for the above opinion is that, as Marx has stated, the timing of capitalist cyclical development is largely determined by the period required for the reproduction of fixed capital. The capital expansion programs planned prior to or after the Korean war have now been about completed. It is obvious that at a time when there is a tremendous amount of overproduction, investment capital for further expansion will decline. This is being forecasted by the bourgeois economists for 1954.

In addition, a large part of the investment capital planned for

expenditure in 1954 is not for absolute expansion but rather for intensifying current production. An important example of this is the automation program of the automobile industry.

Its dramatic impact on the situation can be seen in what happened in the Lincoln-Mercury plant in Metuchen. A program of automation was introduced resulting in an hourly increase of production from 32 to 45 cars. At the same time 1,400 employees were laid off. This while the rate of production was increased. The effect of 1,400 unemployed on the whole economic picture is not hard to see. Therefore it is clear that a large portion of current investment capital has the effect not of lessening but of increasing the crisis factors.

ANOTHER IMPORTANT factor tending to sharply intensify the crisis is the drive of monopoly capital for maximum profits. While the rate of profit for industry in general is about 10 percent, the rate for such monopoly industries as auto is 14 percent.

The Du Pont Company's profit last year on each of its employees was \$4,680. Thus the rate of surplus value is about 135 percent. The standard Oil Co. of New Jersey made over 552 millions in profits last year, its lushest year.

These are only a few of the many examples that could be cited of the tremendous profits being garnered by the monopolies. This situation continues unabated into 1954 even at a time of declining production.

Maximum profits means that a greater share of the total wealth goes into the pockets of the monopolies. This in the main can only be spent in the field of investment capital. Since this field is steadily shrinking, this capital tends in the direction of remaining unused.

How has this economic situation affected New Jersey?

ONE OF THE basic indicators of course is the extent of unemployment. According to recent figures of insured unemployment, it stood at 194,592. Carl Holderman, New Jersey Labor Commissioner, has pointed out that 25 percent to 30 percent of the New Jersey workers are not insured; therefore, the figure is easily that much higher. This is the highest figure since Janu-

ary, 1950, when it stood at 111,000, the peak of unemployment in the postwar period.

However, unemployment has been steadily increasing since the fall of 1953 and will shortly, without a doubt surpass the 1950 figure. Employment in February, 1954, dropped by 6 percent since a year ago in manufacturing. In the durable goods industries it dropped by 7 percent. Non-agricultural placements dropped by 17 percent and claimants for unemployed compensation increased by 81 percent. Another significant figure is that of business failures which increased by 32 percent.

While this was going on, leading to a decline in the income of the workingclass, the Consumers Price index increased by 3 percent.

AGRICULTURE, which is one of the major parts of the New Jersey economy, has not only not escaped the ravages of the decline but has been one of the hardest hit sections. According to a report in the April, 1954 issue of the "Review of N. J. Business," farm prices in February, 1954, were 11 percent lower than in January, 1953.

The draft program of the Communist Party is one of the best documents in our experience to come out of the Party, especially from the standpoint of simplicity of analysis and the specific perspectives of the road ahead. Its style is one that can appeal to the people and if we get it out the way we should, it will be read by millions of Americans.

The following comments and observations were made in some of the club discussions, in relation to the section on foreign policy.

1. In the discussion on the crisis in U. S. foreign policy, the formulation that the crisis arises from the refusal of the ruling class to accept the new relationship of forces doesn't seem to place the question properly.

The capitalist class in our country obeys the basic law of capitalism, which is, an intense striving for maximum profits. They will therefore not accept any relationship willingly. They will not be so enlightened as to accept, for example, a policy of friendly co-ex-

The Program Committee of the Communist Party is making available for publication letters and articles which it has received on its "Draft Program: The American Way — to Jobs, Peace and Democracy." Non-Communists as well as Communists have been invited by the committee to send their opinions to the Communist Party at 268 Seventh Ave., New York City, N.Y.

The Worker and the Daily Worker believe that the program and the discussion on it are of general public concern and interest and from time to time are publishing the discussion pieces made available by the Program Committee.

While no figures are currently available on the effects of this situation on the Negro workers, it is clear from our personal knowledge that unemployment has hit them the hardest. It has increased the existent discrimination. In one of the plants in the Perth Amboy area which was doing some hiring, they hired only big, strong, white males, whereas previously they would hire anyone that came to the gate.

Youth is also hard hit by increasingly being denied the opportunity of getting a job. More and more of the women workers are being completely eliminated from industry because of the layoffs and the increased difficulties of getting a job.

IN THE FACE of this situation only the Communist Party in its draft program has presented plans to meet the situation fully, ranging from the immediate problems to that of the fundamental solution of capitalist

crisis, the establishment of socialism. However, while this is true, it is important to note that other organizations, especially the trade union movement, are alarmed about the situation.

In general, these proposals are in the direction of increasing purchasing power of the people as opposed to the "trickle down" theory of the Eisenhower administration, which aids only the rich corporations and tends to intensify the crisis.

While the program of the trade union movement does not provide any fundamental solution to the problem of crisis, its program in general is similar to that of the immediate program of the Party. Thus the basis for united action exists and must be fought for and developed. The draft program of the Party must become an instrument for the cementing of the unity of the workingclass and its leadership in a common struggle with the rest of the people against the depression.

The Foreign Policy Section

stance between the U. S. and U.S.S.R.

The new relationship of forces will have to be imposed on the capitalist class by the will, desires, and struggles of a broad united front movement at home, and the will, desires and struggle of the 800 million people from the section of the world that is on its way to socialism, and the colonial peoples of the world.

2. The draft program states that the coalition of states against the Soviet Union is falling apart. There is a question of degree here. We feel it is more correct to state that this unholy coalition is weakening, but that it has not reached the stage of falling apart. The conflict of interest between the members of this coalition and the U.S. has not yet reached the point where it is impossible for the U. S. to whip them into line.

3. The question of the danger of war understates the danger of war which William Z. Foster raised recently. That is, that a Dulles and an Eisenhower,

in their atomic madness, could precipitate a world holocaust.

For example, Truman could and did order direct intervention into the Korean War, and now in Indochina, the dangers of the atom-maniacs getting the U.S. involved in open warfare is a distinct possibility, despite the mass sentiment of the American people against such involvement.

4. The relationship of McCarthyism to foreign policy and to the dangers of war is not yet understood by the people. They see what McCarthyism means to our liberties, to our Constitution, but a case has not been drawn up showing that McCarthyism is not only fascism, but that McCarthyism spells war, spells an attack on China, etc.

There is a real need to demonstrate the interrelationship between the McCarthyite attacks on the civil liberties of the American people and the drive towards war.

GROUP OF CLUBS in N. Y. Penn Area.

Daily Worker

PUBLISHED DAILY EXCEPT SATURDAY
AND SUNDAY BY THE PUBLISHERS NEW
PAPER, INC., 125 East 12th Street, New
York 3, N. Y., Telephone AL 5-7554
Cable Address "Daily Worker" New York, N. Y.

President—Joseph Dorman; Secretary-Treasurer—Charles J. Hendley

THE BROWNELL PACKAGE

DESPITE THE announced opposition of the AFL, CIO and United Mine Workers, the House Judiciary Committee has set Sept. 23 for the start of hearings on the "Brownell Package." This group of bills the Attorney General wants passed in this session of Congress, principally the Ferguson-Reed bill, would go far beyond any legislation ever attempted to put political shackles on unions.

The Ferguson-Reed bill would subject unions to an OK of the Subversive Activities Control Board established under the infamous McCarran Law. It would also include a death penalty for what may be termed peacetime "espionage." Victims of the Smith Act would be deprived of citizenship. Other companion bills would legalize wiretapping as evidence, and nullify the Fifth Amendment.

The CIO's executive board rightly called the Brownell bills a step to "license" unions by the government. The AFL also condemned the bills. They recognize that the dagger is aimed not alone at the left union groups, but labor as a whole.

But so far neither the CIO nor the AFL have gone beyond a quiet statement of their views. The AFL has even stated in its paper that the Brownell Bills are not likely to come up this session.

It is clear now that a scheme is under way to push through the fascist package. The scheme can at least be blocked for this session if the labor movement speaks out loudly and firmly. The House Judiciary Committee and the members of both Houses of Congress should hear from the people.

A POLITICAL BEACHHEAD

NEWARK'S NEGRO COMMUNITY of 80,000 last Tuesday broke through the jimcrow political barriers to win a seat in the new City Council for Irving T. Turner from the Central Ward. Turner's victory climaxed a long struggle of Newark Negroes for political representation. When the new city charter was adopted, Negro organizations had to fight and defeat an attempt by a city commission to gerrymander the Negro community, dividing it up between neighboring wards.

In the elections, Turner had the support of the CIO and independent unions, indicating that Negro workers were active in the fight, thereby influencing both the Negro community and the trade unions in which they are members.

Turner will be one of 19 councilmen, although Negroes comprise nearly 20 percent of Newark's population. However, the unity of the Negro community, supported by a large section of the labor movement, suggests that the political beachhead won last Tuesday will be just that—a vantage point from which there can be launched a more intense fight against Newark's jimcrow conditions in every field.

Those who contributed to this victory are to be congratulated.

A COURAGEOUS CHALLENGE

A NEW JERSEY legal authority has courageously stated that the Supreme Court was wrong in upholding the Smith Act convictions of the 11 Communist Party leaders three years ago. Assistant dean of Rutgers University Law School, C. Willard Heckel, told the Monmouth County ADA that the court needlessly dropped the "clear and present danger" formula in jailing Communists solely on the basis of their political opinions about the present and the future.

This is a sign that more and more Americans are trying to figure out just how the U.S.A. has been pushed into the present reign of fear and McCarthyite lawlessness. The fact is that when Truman started to jail Communists on the stoolpigeon absurdity that they were "conspiring to teach and advocate" the "overthrow of the government" in some vague and unnamed future, the door was opened to the ravings and ambitions of fascist McCarthyism.

The national convention of the CIO warned in 1951 that for the court to uphold Smith Act jailings will spell a sharp decline in democracy for all. Events have proved them right. But too few Americans still connect the rise of democracy-killing McCarthyism with the indictments and jailing of Communists.

Yet, if the country begins to ponder, and act, on the ideas expressed by a legal authority like assistant Dean Heckel, then the crusade against McCarthyism will include—and be greatly strengthened by—opposition to any more Smith Act trials and jailings, and amnesty for Communist leader Eugene Dennis and all political prisoners.

WHY NOT TELEVIEW the mass trial of 143 longshoremen now in progress before Gov. Thomas E. Dewey's Waterfront Commission? Isn't this new phenomenon—a trial for union activity with a man's right to work at his trade at stake—at least as interesting to the public as the farcical McCarthy hearings?

Yes, we have come to the point of mass trials for picketing and other strike activity. Only the penalty is far more severe than any that faced workers in the past when brought before injunction judges. It is far worse than a jail term for some days, weeks or even months. The sentence these workers face is the prohibition of the right to work at the trade they followed for years or decades—exile from the docks, starvation for the dockers' family.

THIS IS NOT a regular court. But the hearings procedure set up under the recently-created by-State Waterfront Commission that now has control of pier hiring, wields a power that is in effect greater than that of a court.

A former judge (Jacob Grumet) has been named hearing commissioner. The longshoremen are required to have lawyers to defend them as in a court. The procedural motions appear much like those of a court trial. But the Waterfront Commission has its own special rules, based on the most vicious code of union-busting corporations. It can add up to a verdict that simply says, "You shall starve" to a worker and his family.

This is taking place right here in little old labor-conscious New York and we hardly hear a peep

out of the official quarters of the labor movement of the city.

IT WILL BE recalled that Dewey last year called a special session of the legislature to pass a law setting up the Waterfront Commission for the claimed purpose, of "cleaning out racketeers." State control of pier hiring was declared the weapon for this noble objective.

It should also be recalled that outside the International Longshoremen's Association itself, this paper, and those progressive unions for which Attorney General Brownell is now gunning, there was little active protest against Dewey's scheme. We warned that Dewey's object was not a cleanout of racketeering, but the setting up of a machinery for the most vicious union-busting racket this port ever had.

It didn't take long for the proof to come. In the recent month-long strike of longshoremen, the Waterfront Commission was the chief strikebreaking instrument. Its scores of agents filled the part of the Pinkertons of old. They seized pickets by the score and took their work registration cards from them. They recruited strikebreakers

through the state hiring halls. Now, among the 143 on trial, 91 are simply charged with the "crime" of taking part in mass picketing. Others are charged with alleged acts of "violence." Participation in the strike, according to the charge, was an "illegal" act because, in the judgment of the corporation tools who run the Waterfront Commission, the strike was "illegal."

More than 40 of those on trial have already been deprived of a right to work on the waterfront. Their families have been feeling the pinch of unemployment for weeks. Now more payless weeks are in prospect for them and the rest of 143, as the Waterfront Commission hearings drag on.

WHO ARE the people picked for trial? Are they racketeers? A television camera would probably answer that question better than anything that can be said of these people. You can see the hard-working longshoreman in their faces. Most of them have followed the trade for many years. But most of them will also tell you from their own experience that dock

(Continued on Page 7)

World of Labor

by George Morris

Gov. Dewey's Mass 'Fink Law' Trial



TODAY ABROAD

by John Pittman

Dulles Bolts Korea Talks—Where Does This Leave Us

SECRETARY Dulles told his press conference Tuesday that he did not want to be held responsible for breaking up the Geneva Conference.

But the wishes of the Secretary of State to the contrary notwithstanding, he is guilty on the record of doing precisely this in respect to the talks on the Korean question.

The break-off was made nominally by the 16 colony-exploiting countries (and a few of their dependent satellites) in the name of the "United Nations."

But just as this "United Nations" cover was unable to conceal the fact during the three-year Korean war that 90 percent of the foreign troops and over 90 percent of the money and equipment for the war came from the United States, so now the "declaration" of the 16 governments will not obscure the fact that Dulles and the Eisenhower Administration were the real hand behind the break-off of negotiations.

The "declaration" speaks of "the Communists" being responsible for blocking a peace settlement in Korea, but as N. Y. Times correspondent Thomas J. Hamilton cabled from Geneva (N. Y. Times, June 16): "... the fact remained that it was the United Nations side that took the initiative in breaking off the Korean talks."

And we may be sure that the Asian peoples of India, Pakistan, Ceylon, Burma, Indonesia and Japan, who never lent themselves to the U. S. intervention in Korea, will place less credence in the 16-power declaration than in the remarks of China's Premier and Foreign Minister Chou En-lai, who said on Tuesday:

"It can be seen that the delegates of the U. S. and other delegates following the lead of

the U. S. are utterly unwilling to reach an agreement on the peaceful unification of Korea. The obstructive policy of the U. S. in relation to the Geneva Conference is the basic reason why this conference has so far been unable to achieve any agreement."

WHERE does this break-off of negotiations leave the people of our country?

Some of us may think it merely leaves the situation in Korea in the phase of military stalemate in which the actual fighting ended.

But no situation is static. And the situation in Korea has changed since the Armistice was signed. Those forces which led to the reckless adventurism of the Syngman Rhee regime from the time of Rhee's installation as a Wall Street pro-consul to the outbreak of the war in June, 1950, are still operating. Similar contradictions are at work, and this time they are maturing more rapidly.

The contradiction between the Rhee regime and the Korean people has not been resolved or even mitigated. Witness the last elections in South Korea, during which opposition parties protested the terrorism of Rhee's strong-arm police against their candidates and voters.

Witness the continued hunger and plunder of the masses of the people, and the frantic appeals of "Korea relief" organizations here and there for more aid and assistance.

Witness the continued venality and corruption of the Rhee authorities.

Witness Rhee's latest pronouncement of an intention to march "northward."

THE RHEE REGIME is able to exist only by dint of the

bayonets of American GIs and the withholding taxes of American workers.

It is the "mutual security" pact which Dulles signed with Rhee, and the \$1 billion dollars from the U. S. treasury which President Eisenhower pledged to get Rhee's agreement to a cease-fire (Robert S. Allen, N. Y. Post, May 26), which inspires Rhee now to demand an army of 20 divisions.

And Rhee spoke with confidence when he said he could count on the United Nations, for the world organization, dominated by the State Department and its bloc of colony-holding powers, has all along been a buttress of the Rhee regime, from its Charter-violating interference in the pre-war Korean elections, through its belligerency in the war, its inability to hold a Korean Political Conference, and its latest act last Tuesday of breaking off negotiations at Geneva.

What this leaves us with is a hotbed of tension in Asia and the world, a breeding-ground of an Asian and possible world war and an unscrupulous, anti-Korean, anti-American gang of world war incendiaries to whom we have pledged the lives of our youth and the products of our labor.

Such is the fruit of Dulles' "firmness" at Geneva, which president George Meany of the AFL said this week ought to be stiffened!

Daily Worker

Published daily except Saturday and Sunday by the Publishers New Paper, Inc., 125 St. New York 3, N. Y. Telephone AL 5-7554.

Received in second class matter Oct. 22, 1949, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1979.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

Single Copies 5 Cents
Daily Worker 1 Year \$1.75
Daily Worker 6 Months \$1.00
Daily Worker 3 Months \$0.50

CHESS

(Continued from Page 1)

W. Dake, the American number two contestant, and David Bronstein, his opposite number.

Dake, the official alternate, was playing in place of Harold S. Denker, who was ill.

The Reshevsky-Smyslov game attracted the major interest, both because it was between the foremost player in the U. S. and the man who had tied Mikhail Botvinnik for the Soviet championship, and because of the exciting positional maneuvering. Smyslov, in the middle game, established a hold on the queen's file with two rooks, and the rest of the tussle consisted of Reshevsky's struggle to loosen that hold and of Smyslov's effort to exploit it. The sight of this contest, with long gaps between moves, one lasting as long as half an hour, brought interesting discussions in the small room where analysis was going on. There were several in the audience, as well as the chess experts like Elliot Hearst and Nathan Tappern, former member of the Columbia College team, who often forecast correctly what the next move was going to be.

Reshevsky finally managed to undermine Smyslov's hold on the center by forcing a general exchange, and an offer of a draw was accepted after 28 moves.

The Bronstein-Drake game was even more exciting, with Drake showing a masterful ability to close up the serious holes that developed early in his position. There was a time when it looked as if he could get out of his early trouble, and the game lasted till after 1 a.m., when his defense crumbled before Bronstein's relentless drive.

Earliest loser was Larry Evans, former U. S. champion, in an open game that developed out of a King's Indian Defense. Evans, evidently on the principle that the best defense is an offense, ignored the dangerously exposed situation of his king to press his attack on his opponent's king, but the victor, Mark Taimanov, with a knight sacrifice, brought all his pieces quickly into play one after another into the decisive corner and crushed Evans with moves that brought some groans from spectators.

The first evening's score, except for the adjourned games, was 3 to 1 in the Russians' favor, but the score gives no picture of the stubborn battle put up by the Americans. Israel A. Horowitz conceded defeat to Efim Geller about midnight, but it was after 1 a.m. that Max Pavay finally lost to Paul Keres.

Arthur B. Bisguier drew with Tigran Petrosian.

The adjourned games are between Donald Byrne and Yuri Auerbach, and between Robert Byrne and Alexander Kotov. Robert Byrne is a pawn behind, but since the only pieces left are bishops of opposite color, a draw is expected to result.

A won game is scored one point, and a draw is a half point.

As the Russians inched ahead,

the discussion in the small room turned more and more to the reasons for this evident superiority. The mass playing of chess in the Soviet Union was, of course, cited, and one of the chess experts longingly expressed the hope that official American circles might give more encouragement to the mass playing of chess in the U. S.

Vast potential interest exists in this country, he pointed out, but it has to be brought out in an organized way. The important thing, he insisted, was not who wins or loses in this particular contest, but what lessons can be learned.

He also pointed out that not only in Russia, but in other what he called "iron curtain" countries there were arising new chess champions. Little Bulgaria, he said, could send a team that would give us a battle.

CHINA

(Continued from Page 3)

China Daily News and against the Chinese people who followed the time-honored custom of sending money to their families in China. These charges were exposed as completely groundless at the trial just ended. They were so false and unbelievable that the U.S. attorney didn't even refer to them in court. Not a single piece of evidence was introduced to back up any of those front-page accusations made in 1952.

"Instead, the government's sensational, big case shrank to five bookkeeping charges. The China Daily News and I were finally convicted of technical violations of a Treasury Department regulation for extending credit of \$150 and receiving payment of \$180 for advertisements we published. Nobody bothered other Chinese language papers which handled similar advertisements, long after we stopped.

"The conviction of the China Daily News is a threat to every newspaper in America. It is a threat to every newspaper editor who dares disagree in print with policies which he fears are heading our country toward war.

"The enemies of the China Daily News hope to kill this newspaper. But the paper will continue to publish, and to press its policy of peace between the people of the U. S. and China."

The conviction and sentences will be appealed.

STEWARDS

(Continued from Page 1)

tor McCarran (S-23).

"In order to take effective and speedy action to halt this union-busting steamroller, our two unions are taking the initiative in calling a shop steward conference of as many unions as possible to discuss this matter."

The conference will hear the latest report on the status of the bills from the legislative directors of a number of unions who are working in Washington.

Why We Need a Reappraisal of Foreign Policy

In this issue of the Daily Worker there are stories reporting these developments of the Eisenhower Administration's foreign policy:

- U. S. Demands Right to Search All Ships for Arms in Guatemala.

- Stockade Erected for Mexican Immigrants.

- Recital of Korean Couple Sabotaged.

- Only Anti-Chiang Chinese Paper in U.S. Fined \$25,000, Editors Sentenced to Jail.

What kind of foreign policy is it that does these things to Asians and Latin Americans?

Yesterday's news report brought these comments:

Adlai E. Stevenson, at Lansing, Mich.: "We have a foreign policy by the platoon system and it seems to be confusing whether the policies are being enunciated by Secretary Dulles, Senator Knowland or Vice President Nixon... the Republican Party, as presently constituted, is incapable of governing the nation."

John Cowles, president of the Minneapolis Star and Tribune, at Cambridge, Mass.: "We fail to grasp how deeply mostly Asians, including Nehru, loathe colonialism, and how instinctively they suspect that the Westerner who

talks about the spread of Communism in Asia may secretly be wanting to exploit the natives, just as the French exploited the Indochinese. . . . In our reappraisal of foreign policy we should realize that the problems of getting rid of war and eliminating poverty are inextricably intertwined."

Admiral Arthur Radford, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, at Los Angeles: "Positive collective actions by countries which have vital interests in that area (Southeast Asia) would help prevent further Communist building in that part of the world."

Judge Weighs Tax Frameup

Judge Frances X. McCohey yesterday took under advisement arguments in the attempt to jail William L. Patterson for not producing the names of all donors who contributed funds to the Civil Rights Congress.

Attorney Reuben Terrance, for the CRC executive secretary, told the judge at the Federal Court-house that the income tax department had "all books necessary for an audit" for 20 days, and that this action therefore was not for a legitimate reason but "for other purposes I know not of."

In his reply to the government demand for a document with the names, Terrance attached to a document from a New York delivery service which had stored 17 cartons and destroyed them after a routine period of time. He said it wasn't possible to say whether the document the government wanted was in those cartons, or that it was unavailable, but offered proof of a thorough search of the premises at CRC which showed it was not there. He asked Judge McCohey to vacate the government order, which had nothing to do with legitimate income tax information.

LEHMAN

(Continued from Page 1)

But McCarthy again refused to sign a letter in which Symington agreed to those terms.

Symington shoved the letter across the committee table to McCarthy.

"You are not fooling anyone," McCarthy shouted.

"The American people have had a look at you for six weeks and you are not fooling anyone either," Symington answered.

The hearing was also marked by a call by McCarthy for more government workers to give him secret information.

Army special counsel Joseph N. Welch asked McCarthy if he ever got "uneasy about this system of informants your system is built on."

GENEVA PARLEY WILL DISCUSS CHINA'S INDO PLAN

Daily Worker Foreign Department

France, acting on Chinese Foreign Minister Chou En-lai's new six-point plan for peace in Indochina, yesterday again blocked efforts of the U. S. and Britain to break off the Geneva Far Eastern Conference.

The French formally proposed a nine-nation commission to formulate a cease-fire control system and examine other problems on the three Indochina states.

Even Undersecretary of State Walter Bedell Smith was compelled to agree that Chou's proposals were "worth considering."

Other developments: Pierre Mendes-France, Radical

Socialist Party leader making his bid for Premier, told the French National Assembly he would (1) obtain a ceasefire in Indochina in four weeks or resign; (2) place the EDC proposal before the Assembly this month; (3) present a program of economic expansion.

Prime Minister Churchill told Commons that People's China would send a charge d'affaires to London shortly to establish normal diplomatic relations, and that China had agreed to release nine Royal Navy officers and men captured off the mainland this month. Many Laborites expressed disappointment that the Geneva talks did not lead to an exchange of full Ambassadors with China.

Hearing Today On Refugee from S. C. Chain Gang

The legal fight to save 20-year-old Willie Morgan from a South Carolina chain gang opens in White Plains court today.

Morgan, sentenced at the age of 17 to the chain gang, on a petty theft charge, served 18 months of his term and then applied for parole. When he found at that time, that his sentence was from eight to 16 years, he fled to White Plains to his family.

FDR, Jr.

(Continued from Page 3)

segregation ruling was "a declaration of decency." Not all the sophistry and twistings of little minds like Byrnes," Judge Waring declared, can get around the fact that segregation is illegal.

Judge Waring, who lives now in New York, paid tribute to the Negro parents in South Carolina who braved white supremacy terror to bring their suits. In this he was joined by NAACP attorney Robert Carter, who said it was the people of Clarendon County "who pushed us—we didn't push them."

Carter, one of the lawyers who argued the school cases before the Supreme Court, also warned against comparing New York with Mississippi instead of measuring New York "with the Supreme Court decision and fighting here to win every aspect of racial democracy."

Roosevelt reminded that "we still have large strides to make in this direction (toward unsegregated schools) right here in our own city." He blamed "segregated housing" and "school districting policies" for the existence of school segregation in New York.

Roosevelt, who is now being boosted as the Democratic candidate for Governor, did not deal with foreign policy but said the Communists were opposed to "making life better for our underprivileged people." "The most mortal blow that can be dealt Communism," he declared, "is to make democracy work in the lives of all our citizens."

In Loving Memory

of

BERTHA

DIED JUNE 19, 1949

—Sister Anne and

Brother-in-law Ted

City this number 93 and keep it safe. Tomorrow's Daily Worker will carry Number 93. When you have accumulated 10 consecutive coupons — 3 weeks' worth of Worker and Daily Worker — you can get your pick of three major works of art and literature — just published — at half price. They are: Paul Robeson's New Album "Let Freedom Ring," 16-inch E.P., 16 new recordings, Reg. Price \$14.95, Our Special \$7.50, plus 35¢ mailing and handling. Seal of Black Folk, by Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, Reg. Price \$3.50, Our Special \$1.50, plus 35¢ mailing and handling. Burning Valley, by Philip Hensley, Reg. Price \$2.75, Our Special \$1.50, plus 35¢ mailing and handling. Mail 15 coupons, plus your order, cash, check, or money order to: Daily Worker, 35 E. 15th St., N.Y. 3. You can get Stefan Mager's Golden-borough — just published — for \$2.00, plus 35¢ mailing and handling, for 15 coupons. Please note: We will be unable to mail your gift, unless you include postage to cover handling.

CUT THIS OUT
93
AND SAVE

Classified Ads

APARTMENT WANTED
4-5 ROOM apt. Anywhere N.Y. Needed desperately by family moving to city. Call OR 3-5599.

FOR SALE
CANTOUR CHAIR—All Aluminum-Baron Spec. \$15.95. Aluminum folding yacht chair—Baron—\$4.95. Standard Brand Dist. 143 - 4th Ave. (13 & 14 Sts.) GR 3-7819. 1 hour free parking, or 2 tokens for subway riders.

SERVICES
MOVING AND STORAGE
SPIKE'S MOVING and pick-up service—UN 4-7777. (If no answer call after 6 p.m.)

MOVING, Storage, Long Distance, expert—furniture, piano moves. Many satisfied readers. Call Ed Wendell, JR 6-2880. Day-Night.

MOVING • STORAGE
FRANK GIARAMITA
13 E. 7th St.
Near 3rd Ave. GR 7-2457
EFFICIENT • RELIABLE

UPHOLSTERER
Sofa reupholstered, reined, springs rebed in your home. Reasonable. Furniture repaired, slip-covered, reupholstered, rubber cushions.
HYacinth 9-7837
9 A.M. to 1 P.M.

Special Summer Offer--

TO ALL WORKER SUBSCRIBERS
and occasional DAILY WORKER READERS

SPECIAL RATE during the two summer months only.

One year Daily Worker sub for \$8

(Regular price is \$12)

* Two timely, exciting, just-published works of Daily Worker writers—Virginia Gardner's "Story of the Rosenbergs," and Joseph Starobin's "Eye-witness in Indochina"—both for \$1. They regularly sell for \$1 each.

(This offer holds for all DAILY WORKER subscribers)

Get a DAILY WORKER sub yourself. Get after your shop-mates and friends to subscribe.

If you plan to leave town for the summer, you can order your sub NOW, to take effect for mailing to your summer residence. It can be transferred to your home address, after the summer

On the First Anniversary of Their Execution (June 19, 1953)

Vivid Book on Rosenbergs Deepens Portrait of Their Heroic Innocence

THE ROSENBERG STORY—
By Virginia Gardner. Masses
and Mainstream, \$1.00.

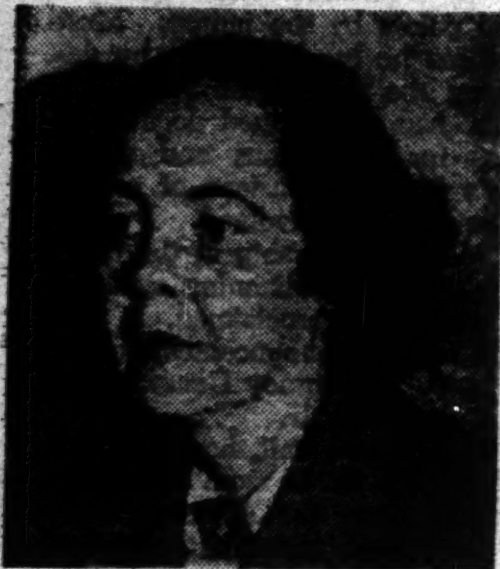
By MILTON HOWARD

You read the pages of Virginia Gardner's sharply-etched book and it all floods back into your mind, that terrible June 19 one year ago when the sun went down behind the Hudson River like a guillotine, and the Sing Sing electric chair tortured the life out of Julie and Ethel Rosenberg.

She has done something remarkable in this book, based on the pieces as they first appeared in this paper. Out of interviews, old records, she has fixed for America's conscience, and for the hundreds of writers, artists, and poets who will return to this pair as they return to Joan of Arc, the early roots of this heroic American mother and father.

With the tenacity of a writer who will let no obstacle stand in the way of even the most precious, tiny truth, she has tracked down all those homely details of these obscure lives whose grandeur flamed up from the streets of New York's East Side and made the human race tremble with grief and joy at the names "Ethel and Julius Rosenberg."

EVEN NOW, we cannot believe that they are dead, this Julie and this Ethel, whom we feel in our blood as something more than even brother and sister. We looked down at Ethel's roundish, motherly-girl-



VIRGINIA GARDNER

ish face as it lay in the coffin, with the white coil hiding the ravages of the electric metallic nodes. We saw them dropped into their graves while the pogromist jackals lurked at the edge of the mourners. Reading Virginia Gardner's story of how they looked, talked, sang, cried, how they loved as young New Yorkers, how they rose to giant heights in the hands of their murderers, it all boils up again and we feel the Rosenbergs at our side more real than they have ever been before.

In addition, she has dug out the record of their hours in jail from the memories of those who were with them in prison. It is a Hugo-like canvass that unfolds here as she tells us of that incredible prison world where the human love of the "lowly" for each other beats against the rocks of the respectable jailers and the judges.

Who can read without tears the precious facts she unearthed about the way Ethel loved and was loved in the women's jail, on Sixth Avenue? Who can read without endless anger—and pride—at the heroism of Julie answering the mockery of his jailer who cursed him but who said on hearing Ethel singing to him "You are lucky for no man was ever loved so much by a woman as you," to which Julie knowing already that he was to die, smiled bitterly back "Don't forget I am the spy hanging out five grand, and I couldn't



ETHEL AND JULIUS ROSENBERG

buy the lessons to train her voice."

And the devout Catholic woman prisoner crying aloud as in the drama of the Crucifixion: "No matter if the Pope himself was to tell me Ethel Rosenberg was bad I wouldn't believe him because I know she was a saint on earth."

This is what our America doesn't know yet. No, they don't know it, for if they did the wolfish McCarthy could not unchallenged speak his infamies about the "Rosenberg atom spies" in order to blind the nation as it gets on his trail. The men who did that deed—from the ignoble Supreme Court judges who never read the court record, to the frantic Attorney General and the President who were afraid to let them live another day lest truth wash away their fortress of lies—still strut their power.

BUT THERE IS a difference we can feel in the air. The doubts grow as a leading atomic scientist—A-bomb maker for the USA—quails before the H-bomb. The nails are driven into his career. But the questions grow. And what pressure of truth is felt pounding a year later against the huge lie of the "Rosenberg-Sobell spy ring," when Dr. James Beekley, the director of the Atomic Energy Commission (recently resigned), blurts out to an audience of New York industrialists:

"The atom bomb and the hydrogen bomb were not stolen from us by spies." (March 17, 1954, N. Y. Times).

What a shock this will be to the nation when it finds this out! It is like discovering that it was not "the Jews" who created the morass of Czarist society, or the rottenness of Versailles Treaty Germany. Things will happen then when America finds out the fabricators of this huge Dreyfus case. There is still Morton Sobell on Alcatraz Rock to challenge them. There are signs of that necessary thaw in the fear-frozen American conscience.

VIRGINIA GARDNER'S book makes us look again at that tremendous moral struggle around the Rosenbergs in which the fate of the American nation was being battled through as surely as at Valley Forge. Get-

tysburg, and Malmady. The FBI cops who picked the Rosenbergs—no less than the Kaufmans, Sappols, and Roy Cohns—chose them with a sure and unerring instinct as representing that impulse in American society which must be tortured and branded if they were to have their way in replacing the stars and stripes with some form of the swastika. Her book gives us as we have never had before the full image of this ardent pair who dreamed of a nobler, happier America and knew that it could be made to come true.

It was this "radicalism" which the judge and the Washington executioners quite rightly hated and tried to shrivel with their electric chair and "atom spy" forgery.

But though they have indeed deeply scarred America's soul with their "communist-spy" terrorism, they find that they cannot simply push ahead as planned. The people are still in the way, uneasy, unsure, but ineradicable. Virginia Gardner's book will make the executioners of the Rosenbergs worry that the truth will find them out. For that reason, it is a contribution to the defense of the national honor.

'Adventure in Odessa' Opens Tomorrow

Starting tomorrow the Stanley Theatre program will consist of a three-unit offering: "Adventure in Odessa," "The Crimson Flower" and "May Day in Moscow 1954."

"Adventure in Odessa" is a Klev Studios' color film photographed in Odessa and on the Black Sea. It concerns the adventures of two boys who discover a sunken guerrilla boat in Odessa harbor. Michael Kuznetsov plays the leading role, with Eugene Samoilov featured.

"The Crimson Flower" is an animated cartoon version of "Beauty and the Beast" produced by the Moscow Cartoon Studios.

To cap the program, newscasts of the recent May 1 Parade in Moscow will be shown for the first time.

The Stanley management also announce that its newly equipped air-cooling system will be in operation Saturday.

on the scoreboard

by lester rodney

Treat to the Eyes

IT WAS A fine occasion, the opening night of the chess matches. It's quite a commentary that something so ordinary should be exciting, but there WAS something special about the very sight of the festive Grand Ballroom with Americans and Russians shaking hands warmly under the huge flags of our two countries. Bet some of our boys who were at the Elbe River in 1945 would have enjoyed the moment, without knowing a danged thing more about chess than I do.

It was fine to see a packed and overflowing crowd of American chess enthusiasts, who later were to groan with an American setback and cheer when an American did well, burst into stormy applause the very first time the pre-match speakers even mentioned the word "friendship." It was on everyone's mind—let the competition be this way, competitive and friendly and may the best win, be they chess players basketball players, or economic systems. As the players sat across from each other at little tables with the Stars and Stripes and the flag with the Hammer and Sickle, who looking at the scene could refrain from at least mildly wondering why a live-and-let-live attitude could not be worked out across the boards by the two great countries.

And the thrill was repeated the next morning upon seeing the same scene recreated on the NBC program which is seen by millions nationally. (Guess that's a little more important than the New York Post, a newspaper which couldn't spare a single word for the historic occasion in the town it publishes. (What do you suppose worries the Post so much about a match like this?)

I must say, however, that to someone who doesn't know chess, there's nothing in the game itself to hold him. I mean someone who doesn't understand baseball can wander into a ballgame and still see something to catch the eye—like Duke Snider or Willie Mays running and catching a ball with peerless grace and timing! But once the occasion settled down to moving the little things around the chess boards at the Roosevelt, I was finished. All around people were watching the big boards intently, buzzing with speculation and anticipation. In another little room experts held forth on possibilities and probabilities. Uncultured bum that I am, I left about the top of the third. I didn't even know how to apply body English in this game to help our boys Evans, Bisquier, Horowitz, Pavey, the Byrnes brothers and Reshevsky.

But like the man said before the thought waves starting radiating, who won or lost wasn't really the big thing at all, and that's what made me feel like I was still glowing happily when I got home and tuned in the Dodgers, where hearing that the lads had solidly thumped one Mr. Burdette definitely did not make me feel worse.

\$\$\$ Department

THANKS TO friends of Washington Heights for \$15 sent to the paper's fund drive through this column.

Also "Reluctant Yankee Fan," who sends \$10 and says "May I suggest that you do a column sometime on some of those Cardinals who are hitting like mad. I myself hardly know anything about them beyond their names. Let me say that the Daily is doing a wonderful job in these difficult times, and that now, more than ever, it needs our support. I'll try to send more money soon. . . . As ever."

Also \$3 from two diamond workers, "A Giant fan from Brooklyn and a Brooklyn fan from Puerto Rico who agree you are the best sports writer for the best American newspaper. Very truly, A and G." Thanks, fellows.

As for "Reluctant Yankee Fan's" request, should catch the Cards one game against the Giants and have something to say. Have to catch those Giants, they're hot. One Card hitting like mad is Stan Musial, and even a Yankee fan must know about him. I suppose the reader means primarily Ray Jablonski, the hard socking third sacker from Chicago who is after all only a sophomore. Ray knocked in 112 runs last year even with a .268 average and he's hitting for the average too this year. Slowness afoot and just adequate fielding will keep him from the super star variety, but he doesn't hurt the Cards. Outfielder Wally Moon is still hitting well though he's slowed up a trifle, and catcher Bill Sarni, the veteran minor leaguer from Los Angeles, is blasting some.

But don't worry, Yankee fan, you won't see the Cards in the World Series. It'll be the Dodgers or Giants. What's that, Cleveland and Chicago? Who says the Yanks will win?

MORRIS

(Continued from Page 5)
work seldom yields a good living.

The whole scene suggests a theatrical dramatization, exaggerated for emphasis and effect. But it isn't exaggerated or theatrical. It is real, with 143 men actually on trial.

These workers are not only losing wages. They must get lawyers to defend their right to the miserable fink cards that Dewey's law requires them to carry.

As I picture 143 workmen, fighting for the right to hold on to their trade, I am thinking of the clique of operators on the AFL's payroll who have been working hand-in-hand with Thomas E. Dewey on this operation. They expected to wind up in control of the waterfront and as partners to Dewey's Waterfront Commission in this

greatest of job rackets any waterfront ever experienced. They failed miserably after trying twice. Now they are biding their time, looking hopefully to the mass trial and for chances of another try to smash the ILA. If enough of the active ILA members are doomed to starvation and exiled from the waterfront, they figure, the AFL could win some day.

But maybe the Governor bit off a little too much in this case. The very size of the trial and the unique drama at 80 Center St. may put the spotlight on the real purposes of the Waterfront Commission, so emphatically that the whole labor movement will explode in anger. Maybe it will begin to dawn on labor and Democratic Party's statists that Dewey's strike-breaking and union-busting on the New York waterfront, and his fink-card system, can be one of the powerful election weapons against him in the gubernatorial campaign.